THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, January 12, 1810. No. 1215.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NOTICE,

WILL be Rented to the highest Bidder, on *Saturday* the 20th instant, on the premises, the *FERRY* and *CLEAR LAND*, on the place known by the name of Croghan's Old Place, on the Allegheny river bottom, in Pitt township. The time and other particulars will be made known on that day by the subscribers,

CASPER WALDHOUR,
JAMES IRWIN.

1st January, 1810.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

A valuable Tract of Land,

extending 91 rods on the bank of the Allegheny river, containing 58 acres, 20 of which is cleared, and 10 under crop, situated within one mile of Pittsburgh, on the north-west side of the Allegheny river. There is on the premises in good repair a two story log house, a still house, three good sugar camps, and a never failing spring of water. Also, abundance of coal and limestone. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOSEPH M'FARREN.

January 3, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those indebted to the subscriber either by note, due-bill or book account, to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of March next. Those not complying herewith will find their accounts lodged with proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, 1st January, 1810.

Fifteen Dollars Found

WRAPPED in a piece of paper. The owner may have them again by applying to the printer. January 1, 1810.

Freight wanted.

THE subscribers want to engage Freight for a Barge of about 40 tons to *Limestone, Cincinnati, Falls of Ohio, Natchez*, or *New-Orleans*. Will begin to load as soon as 20 tons can be engaged The Freight will be unusually low. A number of passengers will be taken by application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN JONES,
JAMES JONES.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Cow near calving.

Enquire at this Printing Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to decline the Boot and Shoemaking business in this place, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into suit. Those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for payment.

ROBERT WELSH.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

☞ The House the subscriber occupies will be Rented for the remainder of his lease, which has some years to run.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, in November last, a dark brown *MARE*, about 12 years old 14 or 15 hands high, a large star in her forehead and snip on her nose, shod before, and a natural trotter.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WHITEHILL.

December 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Allen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN, } *Admrs.*
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, }

Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

The partnership of
DENNY & FOSTER,

WILL dissolve by mutual consent on the 31st inst. all persons indebted to said partnership will please make payment before the 1st day of February next, to either of the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given Those who have accounts against the subscribers will please present them for settlement.

E. DENNY,
Wm. B. FOSTER

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1809.

N. B. E. Denny will continue the business as usual at the old stand.

SALT,

Will be exchanged for good WHISKEY, to be delivered the latter end of March next.—The Salt will be given at the time of contract. Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, January 4 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY*. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

January 2, 1810.

German Almanacks

Just come to hand, and for Sale at
ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore.
Those wanting will please apply soon.

ALSO,

Spelling Books, Testaments,

Bibles, and Primers, etc. etc. wholesale and retail.

Together
with an assortment of *Law, Miscellaneous*, and *School Books*.

And a variety
of Family Bibles, 8vo Bibles with Canne's notes, and Brown's Self-Interpretting Bible in folio, with plates.

Large and elegant *Maps* of the U. States, and of Ohio.

Inkpowder, red ink, quills, wafers, sand and sand boxes, pencils, copy slips, etc. ect.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE *of the Subscriber*,
A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
Pepper and Ginger,	French Brandy
Chocolate,	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recommenced business at No 4, south Front Street, *Philadelphia*, offers his services to his friends and the public, as a

Commisson Merchant,

For the Purchase or Sale of all descriptions of

Merchandize and Real Estate.

From his long experience in business, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, and pledges himself that every exertion shall be used for their interest.

He has for Sale, several valuable Houses and Lots in the City and County of Philadelphia; Also, a number of valuable Tracts of Land in the Western Counties of this State, which he offers for Cash—on Credit—or exchanged for Merchandize.

ALSO,

A well secured ground rent of about Seven Hundred Dollars, payable half yearly, on a Lot of Ground in a central situation.

He is laying in a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Looking Glasses, &c.

Which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES STOKES.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1809.

Expected Daily, a supply of
SMITH AND LITTLE'S
EASY INSTRUCTOR
OF
SACRED HARMONY,
designed for Singing Societies and Schools.
ZADOK CRAMER.

December 27, 1809.

John Dickinson, } In the Court of Common
vs } Pleas of Venango county,
Salmon Fuller, } March Term.

BY virtue of a writ of Domestic Attachment issued out of the aforesaid Court, will be sold by public vendue on the first Monday in February next, in the Town of Franklin, 250 acres of land, situate in Conewango township, being part of a tract of land on which John Portman lives, on the north-west corner, bounded by lands of the Holland Company on the north, on the east by Charles and William Maclay, on the south by Frederick Waldow, and on the west by James Portman.

All persons having demands against the said Salmon Fuller, will present them to the subscribers who are appointed trustees by the Court.

JOHN ANDREWS
DANIEL JACKSON, } *Trustees*
JOSEPH MEAD,

December 21, 1809.

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28 1809.

FOR SALE,

Yellow Creek Salt Works,

SITUATE on the state road leading from Steubenville to Lisbon. The works are at this time considerably productive, and at a small expence can be made much more so.—The situation for Store and Tavern is unequalled in the county.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Three adjoining sections of Land

situate on said road, about two and an half miles from the Ohio river, embracing some valuable improved land, and some excellent seats for water works on Big Yellow Creek.—On these sections, it is supposed, there are several large bodies of Iron Ore. This last described property is very valuable. Enquire at the Works. *Dec.* 3, 1809.

DOCUMENTS,
Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States.
(Continued from our last.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. PINKNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Nov. 23, 1809.

SIR,

My letters in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson, already transmitted to you, sufficiently evince the disappointment that was felt, on finding that he had not been charged to make to this government either the frank explanations or the liberal propositions, which the occasion, manifestly required—Instead of this obvious course of proceeding, it was in the outset perceived, that his object was to bring us to resume the subjects of the arrangement of April in a way, that would imply that we were aware that the arrangement was not binding on his government, because made with a knowledge on our part that Mr. Erskine had no authority to make it, and thus to convert the responsibility of his government for the disavowal into a a reproach on this for its conduct in the transaction disavowed.—In the first instance it was deemed best rather to repel his observations argumentatively than to meet them as an offensive insinuation.—This forbearance had not the expected effect of restraining him from a repetition of the offence. And even on his further insinuations nothing more was done than to premonish him of the inadmissibility of so indecorous a course of proceeding. This also being without effect, nothing remained but the step finally taken.—And there was less hesitation in shutting the door to further opportunities for insulting insinuations, as the disclosure he had made and the spirit of his discussions had so entirely shut it to the hope of any favorable result from his mission.

I will not dwell on his reluctance to give up the uncertainties of verbal for the precission of written discussions; nor on the *manner* or the *time* of his denial that he had given any room at all for a statement, which in order to guard against the misconceptions incident to verbal conferences I had placed before him in writing with a request that he would point out any inaccuries, and in which he did not *then* object otherwise than by intimating, that he could not have made the statement *with the particular view which seemed to be supposed*. Nor will I dwell on the various instances in which partial or inconsistent views of the subjects have taken place of its real merits. But it may not be amiss to make some observations on the correspondence as it relates to the *justification of his government* in having disavowed the act of his predecessor.

With respect to the orders in council, the *ground* of the disavowal is the *difference* between the arrangement and the printed dispatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 22d January. According to this dispatch then the arrangement failed in three points.

1st. In not relinquishing the trade of the United States with enemies colonies.

With respect to this point it is not necessary at this time to discuss the right of that trade. It is sufficient to remark, 1st. that as the trade is admitted to have become, in the view of G. Britain, of little practical importance, why has it been made a ground of the disavowal, and especially, as important considerations only could upon principals of public law have justified a measure of so serious a character? 2d. that as the colonial trade is a subject no wise connected either with the orders in council or with the affair of the Chesapeake, why has it been permitted to frustrate an arrangement relating to those subjects; and to those only? 3d, that as this condition is allowed to have originated in a supposition, that it would be agreeable to the American government, why has it been persisted in after the error was made known by the representation of Mr. Erskine to his government that neither this nor the other conditions of the dispatch of the 23d January were attainable here?

2d. Another point in the dispatch, and not in the arrangement, is, that the British Navy might capture our trade to ports prohibited by the U. States.

This condition too appears to have had its origin in a mistake of your meaning in a conversation with Mr. Canning, as no-

sed by yourself, and in an inference thence deduced as to the disposition of this government. But this double mistake must have been brought to light in time to have been corrected in the new mission. In urging it Mr. Canning has taken a ground, forbidden by those principles of decorum, which regulate and mark the proceedings of governments towards each other.

In his dispatch the condition is stated to be for the purpose of securing the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France and certain other powers. In other words to secure a pledge to that effect against the mala fide intention of the United States. And this dispatch too was authorised to be communicated in extenso to the government of which such language was used. Might it not have been reasonably expected that such a condition and such observations would at least on such an occasion have been given up by a government unwilling to smooth the way to an amicable settlement of existing differences!

In his zeal to vindicate his government Mr. Jackson too has attempted a gloss on this most extraordinary idea of calling on a foreign sovereignty, not indeed to make laws for us, but what is equivalent in principle, to supply a supposed inability to execute them. He calls such an interposition, of his government, not an execution of the law of congress, but of a compact binding as a public law on both parties, and which both would have a common interest in seeing duly executed. On his own principles there ought to be a reciprocity, not only in the execution of the compacts, but in the obligation and interest resulting from it. Besides where there is a reciprocity in compact between nations touching artributes of sovereignty, there is always as much of sovereignty gained as is parted with, so that there be no loss nor indignity on either side.

3. the remaining point in the despatch, not secured by the arrangement, is that which required that whilst our prohibitory laws should be repealed as to Great Britain, they would be left in force as to France and the powers adopting or acting under her decrees.

This is the condition which alone property belongs to the subject and it is to be remarked in the first place that the British projects of which this condition makes a part, contemplated two things in their nature incompatible; one a repeal of the prohibitory acts as to Great Britain, without waiting for the conclusion of a regular treaty, the other a pledge or engagement for their continuance as to the other powers. Now, from the nature of our constitution, which, in this particular, ought to have been attended to by the British government, it is manifest that the executive authority could have given no pledge, that the countenance of the prohibitory acts being a subject of the legislative consideration, could not have been provided for until the meeting of the legislature, and that the condition could not therefore but have failed, either in the immediate renewal of commerce with Great Britain, or in the immediate engagement that it should not be renewed with France. The British government ought to have acquiesced in, and indeed, ought to have been satisfied with the attainment of the important object of an immediate repeal of our prohibitory laws, and with the consideration, that the other object, not immediately attainable, was unnecessary at the time, because the prohibition as to France was then in force, and because every reason to infer not only from this fact but from the spirit of the communications made from time to time, and from the overtures before submitted to the British government that, without a repeal of the French decrees, our prohibitory laws would be continued in force against France, and especially in the case of a repeal of the British orders which would necessarily render a continuance of the French decrees doubly obnoxions.

But if on this head doubts could have been entertained, instead of rejecting the arrangement, ought not the repealing act on our part to have been met with a suspension at least of the orders in council, until it could have been seen whether the non-intercourse law would or would not have been continued against France.—Such a suspension could not have given, in any point of view, more advantage to the United States, than was given to Great-Britain by the repeal, which had taken place on their part.

If this reasonable course could not have been substituted for the disavowal, why was not a final disavowal suspended with a proposition, that the arrangement would be executed by Great-Britain, in the event of a compliance on the part of the United States with the condition required as to France?

I am not unaware, you may be told, that the non-intercourse law, of the United States did not extend to Holland, though so intimately connected with France, and so subservient to her decrees against neutral commerce.

It would not be improper on this occasion to observe that this objection can be the less urged by Great-Britain, as she has herself never in her alledged retaliations adhered to the principle on which they were founded.

This she has from the date of them, until very lately, directed them against the American trade even to Russia, although Russia has never adopted the French decrees nor otherwise violated our neutral trade with Great-Britain. So in her order of April last, she has discriminated, not only between the countries devoted to France by the ties of blood, and other powers, but between Holland, Westphalia and Naples, in enforcing her prohibitory order against the first and not against the two last. Whilst, therefore, she finds it expedient to make these distinctions, she ought to presume, that we too may perceive equal propriety in the distinctions we have made.

But it may be of more importance here to compare the British order in council of April last, with the arrangement of April, made by Mr. Erskine. It will thence be seen how little is the real difference, and how trivial it is when compared to the extensive and serious consequences of the disavowal.

Under the Order in Council of April all the ports of Europe, except France, including the kingdom of Italy and Holland with their dependencies, are opened to our commerce.

Under the arrangement of April, combined with our act of non-intercourse, all the ports of Europe, except France and her dependencies, including the kingdom of Italy, would have been opened to our commerce.

The difference then is reduced merely to Holland, and that again is reduced to the difference between a direct trade to the ports of Holland, and an indirect trade to the ports of Holland, through the neighbouring ports of Tonningen, Hamburg, Bremen and Embden.

Now, as the injuring of the enemies of Great-Britain is the only avowed object of her interdicting order against our trade, let a computation be made of the effect which this difference between the Order in Council and the arrangement could possibly have in producing such an injury.—and then let the question be candidly answered, whether, laying a side all considerations of right and justice, sufficient inducements could have been found in that result for rejecting the arrangement, and for producing the consequent embarrassments, as well to Great-Britain as to the United States.

If it be necessary, as Mr. Jackson has stated, to set bounds to a spirit of encroachment and universal dominion, which would bind all things to its own standards and to falsify by honourable and manly resistance an announciation that all Europe is submitting by degrees, the effort must be feeble indeed, which is to be found in the inconvenience accruing to the formidable foe from the operation of this order in Council, and especially when we combine with it the strange phenomenon of substituting for the lawful trade of the United States, a trade of British subjects contrary of the laws of the adverse party, and amounting without a special licence, in the eye of British law, to high treason.

Thus much for the orders in Council. What has taken place with respect to the case of the Chesapeake, will equally engage your attention.

You will perceive, that throughout the early stages of the correspondence, this was in some respects improperly confounded with, in other improperly separated from that of the orders in council; and particularly that pains had been taken by Mr. Jackson to substitute verbal and vague observations on the disavowal of this part of the arrangement for an explicit and formal explanation, such as was obviously due. It will be seen also, that when finally brought to the point, he referred for the justification of the disavowal to the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions without *shewing* what those instructions were, and to allusions to an expression in the arrangement without giving to his meaning the distinctness prerequisite to a just reply.

It appears, however, that he lays great stress on the proposal enclosed in his letter of the 27th October, as at once indicating the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, and as containing the conditions on the basis of which he was ready to enter on an adjustment. And from a note from the secretary of the British legation, it appears that he has complained of not having received an answer to this proposal, as he had before complained that no answer had been given to his verbal disclosures on this head in his interviews with me.

With respect to his intimations in conversation, as they were preceded by no proper assignment of the reasons for not having executed the original adjustment, it cannot be necessary to remark that no such notice, as he wished to obtain, could with any sort of propriety have been taken of them.

With respect to his written project, it will suffice to remark,

1st. That besides his reluctant and indistinct explanation of the disavowal of the original adjustmentt he did not present his proposal, until he had made such progress in his offensive insinuation as made it proper to wait the issue of the reply about to be given to it, and that this issue had necessarily put a stop to further communications.

2dly. That although he had given us to understand that the ordinary credentials, such alone as he had delivered, could not bind his government in such a case, his proposal had neither been preceded by nor accompanied with the exhibition of other commission or full power: nor, indeed, has he ever given sufficient reason to suppose that he had any such full power to exhibit in relation to this particular case. It is true, that in his letter of the 23d of October, he has stated an authority *eventually* to conclude a *convention between the two countries*. Without adverting to the ambiguity of the term *eventually* with the mark of emphasis attached to it, and to other uncertainties in the phraseology, it is clear that the authority referred to, whatever it may be, is derived from instructions *subject to his own discretion*, and not from a patent commission, such as might be properly called for. It is true also, that in his letter of the 4th Nov. subsequent to his proposal, he says, he was possessed of a full power in due form for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention.

But it still remains uncertain, whether by the treaty or convention to which it related, was not meant an *eventual*, of provisional treaty on the general relations between the two countries without any reference to the case of the Chesapeake.—Certain it is that the British government in former like cases, as will be seen by the adjustment of that part of the affair at Nootka Sound, which is analagous to this case, did not consider any such distinct full power as necessary; nor is there the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Erskine, although confessedly instructed to adjust this very case of the Chesapeake was furnished with any authority distinct from his credential letter. That Mr. Jackson has any such commission is the less to be supposed, as it is but barely possible, that possessing it he should not on some occasion, or in some form, have used a language susceptible of no possible doubt on this point.

But proceeding to the proposal itself, it is to be kept in mind that the conditions forming its basis are the very conditions for the deviating from which Mr. Erskine's adjustment was disavowed. Mr. Jackson, if not on others, is on this point explicit. "I now add, says he, that the deviation consisted in not recording in the official document signed here, the abrogation of the President's proclamation of the 2d July, 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the paper of memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ult."

Considering then the conditions in the proposal as an ultimatum, in what light are we compelled to view such an attempt to repair the outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake, and to heal the disappointment produced by a disavowal of a previous equitable reparation?

It is impossible, on such an occasion, not to recal the circumstances which constituted the character of the outrage to which such an ultimatum is now applied. A national ship, proceeding on an important service, was watched by a superior naval force, enjoying at the time the hospitality of our ports, was followed and scarcely out of our waters, when she was, after an insulting summons, attacked in a hostile manner; and the ship so injured as to require expensive repairs, the expedition frustrated, a number of the crew killed and wounded, several carried into captivity, and one of them put to death under a military sentence. The three seamen, though American citizens, and therefore, on every supposition detained as wrongfully as the ship would have been detained, have notwithstanding remained in captivity between two and three years; and, it may be added, after it has long ceased to be denied that they are American citizens.

Under these circumstances we are called upon to ransom the captives:

1st. By acknowledging that a precautionary proclamation, justified by events preceding the outrage, by the outrage itself, and by what immediately followed it, was unjustifiable, and that a repeal of it was properly a condition precedent to a reparation for the outrage. And this requisition is repeated too, after such an acknowledgement had been uniformly asserted by this government to be utterly inadmissible, and, what is particularly remarkable, at the time when the proclamation, as is well understood, was no longer in force. The occasion obviously invited a silent assumption of the existing fact, and this would have excluded the difficulty heretofore found to be insuperable.

2d. By throwing into complete oblivion the conduct of the officer answerable for the murderous transaction, with a knowledge too, on our part, that instead of being punished, or even brought to trial, he has been honored by his government with a new and more important command.

3d. By admitting a right on the part of Great-Britain to claim a discharge from our service of deserters generally, and particularly of her natural born subjects, without excepting such as has been naturalized in due form under the laws of the United States.

It has not been explained, whether it was meant, as the universality of the term "deserters" would import, to include American citizens who might have left the British service. But what possible consideration could have induced the British government to expect that the U. States could admit a principle, that would deprive our naturalized citizens of the legal privileges, which they hold in common with their native fellow citizens. The British government ought not to have made such a proposition; because it not only, like others, naturalizes aliens; but in relation to the United States has even refused to discharge from the British service, native citizens of the United States involuntarily detained. If an American seaman has resided in Great-Britain, or has married therein, or has accepted a bounty in her naval service, his discharge therefrom, on the regular application to the British government, has been invariably refused by its board of admiralty.—This I state on the authority of the official reports made to this department. It is, therefore, truly astonishing, that with a knowledge of these facts, such a pretension should have been advanced at all, but above all, that it should have been made a *sine qua non* to an act of plain justice, already so long delayed. This is the more to be regretted, as the omen does not favor the belief we would willingly cherish, that no predetermination exists in the councils of his Britannic majesty irreconcileable to an amicable arrangement of an affair, which, affecting so deeply the honour of the United States, must precede a general regulation of the mutual interests of the two countries.

After the correspondence with Mr. Jackson was terminated, two notes, of which copies are herewith sent to you, were presented to me in the name and by the hand of Mr. Oakley, the British secretary of legation.

The first requested a document, having the effect of a special passport or safeguard to Mr. Jackson and his family during their stay in the United States. As the laws of this country allow an unobstructed passage through every part of it, and, with the law of nations equally in force to, protect public ministers and their families in all their privileges, such an application was regarded as somewhat singular. There was no hesitation, however, in furnishing a certificate of his public character, and to be used in any mode he might chuse. But what surprised most was the reasons assigned for the application.

The insult he alluded to was then, for the first time, brought to the knowledge of this government. It had, indeed, been among the rumours of the day, that some unbecoming scene had taken place at Norfolk or Hampton between some officers belonging to the Africaine and some of the inhabitants, and that it originated in the indiscretion of the former. No attention having been called for, and no enquiries made, the truth of the case is unknown. But it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was on board the frigate, had been personally insulted. Nor is it yet perceived in what way he considers it as having happened. It is needless to remark that any presentation on the subject would have instantly received every proper attention.

Another ground on which a protection

was asked for, is the supposed tendency of the language of our newspapers to excite popular violence on Mr. Jackson's person. Had he been longer and better acquainted with the habits and spirits of the American people, he would probably never have entertained an apprehension of that sort. If he meant to animadvert on the free language of the newspapers, he might justly be reminded that our laws, as those of his country, set bounds to that freedom; that the freedom of the British prints, however great with respect to public characters of the United States, has never been a topic of complaint, and that supposing the latitude of the American press to exceed that of Great-Britain, the difference is infinitely less in this respect between the two, than between the British press and the other nations of Europe.

The second note seems to be essentially intended as a justification of the conduct of Mr. Jackson in that part of his correspondence which has given umbrage. If he intended it as a conciliatory demand, he ought not to have preceded it by a demand of passports, nor by the spirit or the manner in which that demand was made. He ought, in fact, if such was his object, to have substituted an explanation in the place of his reply to my premonitory letter. But whether he had one or the other, or both of these subjects in view, it was necessary for him to have done more than is attempted in this paper.

It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr. Erskine, nor that he stated it, as made known to him by the instructions of Mr. Canning, that the instructions to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions was the only one from which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement in the matter to which it related. The objection was that a knowledge of this restriction of the authority of Mr. Erskine was imputed to this government, and the repetition of the imputation even after it had been peremptorily disclaimed. This was so gross an attack on the honor and veracity of the government, as to forbid all further communications from him. Care was, nevertheless, taken at the same time to leave the door open for such as might be made through any other channel, however little the probability that any satisfactory communications would be received through any channel here.

To the other inclosures I add a printed copy of a paper purporting to be a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States. This paper speaks for itself. As its contents merely correspond with the paper last referred to, as they were unnecessary for the ostensible object of the letter which was to make known Mr. Jackson's change of residence, and as the paper was at once put into circulation, it can only be regarded as a virtual address to the American people of a representation previously addressed to their government—a procedure which cannot fail to be seen in its true light by his sovereign.

The observations, to which so much extent has been given in this letter, with those contained in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson, will make you fully acquainted with the conduct and character he has developed, with the necessity of the step taken in refusing further communications from him, and with the grounds on which the President instructs you to request that he may be immediately recalled. You are particularly instructed at the same time in making these communications, to do it in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundation of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest.

With great respect, &c.

R. SMITH.

William Pinkey, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, January 12, 1810.

OBITUARY.

With sentiments of painful regret, we announce to his numerous friends, the sudden death of JAMES G. HERON, Esquire, of Franklin, who expired on Saturday morning the 30th of December last, between the hours of ten & eleven o'clock, in the 60th year of his age. The day before he had been in perfect health, until about nine o'clock in the evening, when he was seized with a paralytic affection, which in a few minutes entirely deprived him of the powers of speech: He appeared to retain possession of his mental faculties until about twelve or one o'clock in the morning, when he fell asleep and never awoke.

Captain Heron emigrated from Scotland to this country at an early age, and entered as an officer in the American army at the commencement of the war which terminated in the independence of this country. He was appointed some years since one of the associate judges of Venango county.

He possessed a heart warmed with the most ardent and disinterested friendship, and a mind intelligent and informed;—A most affectionate husband and most tender parent. To those by whom he was best known, this portrait will be recognized as most just—but that heart once so warm, is now cold in death; and those eyes which beamed, and those lips which expressed only benevolence and affection, are now closed forever.

THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH are requested to attend at *Samuel Peebles'* Innkeeper, on *Saturday Evening* next, the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting further business, in the establishment of a New Bank in this place.

January 11, 1810.

*** A Society of Friendship and Union, having been established, such gentlemen as are desirous of promoting an institution of that nature or becoming members thereof, are invited to attend a meeting which will be held at the house of William Eichbaum, on Saturday the 13th of January, at six o'clock in the evening.

NAVAL ACTION.

The following instance of persevering bravery (says a late London paper) has hardly, if ever been exceeded by any class of the British Marine.

Extract of a letter from captain Frazer Smith, late of the ship Nepture, of Greenock, dated Lima, April 23, 1809.

"We had a tedious passage round Cape Horn—spoke an American whaler, and gave two broadsides to a Portugese man of war, who we thought was a Frenchman. We put into several places along the coast of Pern without molestation—but one morning, as we lay at anchor in a creek, we saw a privateer standing right in upon us. We immediately hove the anchor up, and prepared for action. and an engagement ensued, that was kept up with great spirit for 4 hours. We were much hurt in our sails and rigging—but finding us too strong for him, he took advantage of his superior sailing and left us. We got our damages repaired and from that time (December last) till the 4th of Feb. we remained undisturbed. On that day however, the said privateer paid another visit, accompanied by the Hero, of London, a prize of her. Though these made two to one against us, I trusted to the strength of my metal, and to the courage of my crew—and I am happy to say, that in the result I was not disappointed. The firing began when we were within pistol shot of each other, and was continued—They played upon us with grape shot from their 24 pounders unmercifully, and would have swept away many of my brave crew, had they aimed more at the Hull of my vessel, but their fire was directed chiefly to our sails and rigging, and I am sory to say they were too successful in injuring those materially—indeed, they rendered the vessel almost unmanageable. We however, paid them in their own way, and succeded in bringing down the privateer's top-masts and yards. They stood out for upwards of four hours, but finding us too many for them, they put up their helms and set off, leaving us the field, though the victory was dearly bought, the vessel having sufferred great injury, and four of my seamen were dangerously wounded: Since I came here, I am told the privateer had eighteen men killed, besides several wounded, which I really believe, as our fire was directed lower than theirs and their decks were crouded with men. We got our damages repaired as well as we could and pursued the object of my voyage, pretty confident we should meet no further interruption. In this however, I was unhappily mistaken, for on the 30th of the same month, I had a new and more powerful enemy to encounter. A large privateer, mounting 22 guns and 170 men appeared in the offing under an American flag. We soon saw he was an enemy, and found his neutral flag was intended to deceive us. We prepared to fight him at the time we endeavored to avoid him, we perceived that he sailed well, and whenever I found that he was gaining on us, I gave orders to slacken sail, that we might the sooner bring on an action there was no avoiding. About midnight we were alongside of each other, and immediately exchanged broadsides—the action then went on supported on both sides by an incessant and destructive fire.

After night for nearly three hours, neither of us could gain any ascendency, and the pause that ensued between then and day light, was employed by both in repair-in repairing damages.

At day light, we renewed the action, and fought desperately—still however, so equally we seemed matched, that neither could compel the other to yield—the daring attempts of the one being constantly defeated by the volor of the other. You will scarcely believe that we actually maintained this obstinate and long contest from Monday at midnight till Thursday at noon. The pauses that ensued between our numerous actions were employed by both in constantly preparing for a renewal of the combat, and no sooner had the one cleared away his wreck than he again manœuvred, and again renewed the work of destruction. At length my ammunition got low, and when we struck there was not another shot in the locker. My crew were worn out by excessive fatigue, for none of us slept an hour during our extraordinary contest, and we had little time to spare for food. Besides the loss of my vessel, I have to lament the fall of Mr. Aldisson, my chief mate who was killed on the second day of the action, as well as an excellent young man, my boatswain, carpenter, gunner, and four valuable seamen were also killed in the course of the action, and myself and nine of the crew wounded. When the flag that had day after day, and night after night, bidden defiance to the enemy, was at length struck, the vessel was an entire wreck and literally knocked to pieces—our main-top-mast and main-yard shot away, and all our sails cut to rags, and not a single shroud left standing.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Bank of Steubenville,

HAVING extended the Capital Stock of said Bank to the utmost limit provided by their charter, Books will be opened on the first Monday in March next, under the direction of the persons hereinafter named, or any two of them respectively, and will continue open for three days and no longer, for the subscription of the said extended stock, consisting of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each, upon the following terms, viz.

1. Any person or persons subscribing for any share or shares of the said extended stock shall pay at the time of subscribing for the same, the sum of 10 dollars upon each share so subscribed for, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, at the said Bank, to the Cashier thereof, on or before the first Monday in May next, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, in like manner, on or before the first Tuesday in July next.

2. No holder of extended stock shall be entitled to any proportion of any dividend that may be declared before the time appointed for the payment of the third installment upon the said extended stock, nor until he shall have paid to the Bank upon each share a sum equal to that which may be paid upon each share by the holders of the old or original stock of the said Bank.

3. All the expences which have been or shall be incurred by the said Bank, shall be charged upon the amount of the old and extended stock, and each of the stockholder's proportion of the said expences shall be deducted out of his proportion of the first dividends to which he shall be entitled after the first Tuesday in July next.

The said Books will be opened in Pittsburgh, at the house of Robert Spencer, under the direction of James Ross, William Wilkins, and Christopher Cowan, for the subscription of 700 shares; in Washington, at the house of David Morris, under the direction of Parker Campbell, John Hoge, Joseph Pentecost, and John Scott, for the subscription of 500 shares; in Brownsville, at the house of John Sheldon, under the direction of Jacob Bowman, Joseph Thornton, William Hogg, and Thomas Meason, for the subscription of 600 shares; in Wheeling, at the house of Zachariah Sprigg, under the direction of Noah Zane, Noah Linsly, George Miller, and Charles Hammond, for the subscription of 300 shares; in New-Lisbon, at the house of David Hostetter, under the direction of Reasin Beall, David Hostetter, Alexander Snodgrass, and Joseph Patterson, for the subscription of 150 shares; and in Steubenville, at the Bank, for the subscription of 750 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BEZALEEL WELLS, *President.*

Jauuary 6, 1810. 6w.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger, a Sorrel Filly, rising 4 years old, 13 hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, December 17, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice, It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per dozen.

N. B. At the same palce may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the groce, dozen or single Box.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe grippings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertsons

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ANIMAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr. Robertson's

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, *etc.*

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private famliies.

Dr. ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Price Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in th country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head ache

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, *etc.*

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr Hunter's child cured of worms

Capt. in Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks

The rev. dr Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders of six months standing, for which he could find no relief

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—*Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms and a small label pasted on the outside cover with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick—Drake and Taylor.
New-York—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's
Boston—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore. { Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street. Dr. Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna Market street.
Fell's Point—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria—James Kennedy.
Norfolk—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, the partnership of THOMAS BRACKEN & JAMES BRICELAND, merchants, trading under the firm of *Bracken and Briceland*, will dissolve on the 1st April, 1810. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, otherwise all accounts unpaid at that time, will be put into the proper officers hands for collection; those who have demands against said firm will present them for settlement to

THOMAS BRACKEN.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1809.

For Sale, at their store in Market Street a handsome assortment of *Merchandize*, suitable for the approaching season; also, *Salts* by the barrel or less quantity.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn and Country Linnen at market price, will be taken for the above goods, or in payment of outstanding debts.

NOTICE.

DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the estate of the late William Thompson, Esquire, of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for an adjustment of their accounts.

The dockets and official papers of the deceased, are in the hands of Joseph Phillips Esquire, of St Clair township

ENOCH WRIGHT, } *Exrs.*
WM WILKINS, }

December 5, 1809.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as interest of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

Just published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, *6th Dec.* 1809.

Just received and for sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S *Bookstore,*

A supply of

SCHOOL BIBLES, with and without psalms
Testaments
Webster's Spelling Books
Watts Psalms and Hymns
Letters to married women on nursing and the management, and diseases of children. By Smith and Vaughan
The Young Man's best Companion
Hervey's Meditations
Sheridan's Dictionary Improved by Jones
Travels of True Godliness.

And the following Chap Books or Histories for Children:—

Little Dick	Franklin's Life
Russel's Seven Sermons	Fairy Tales
Academy of Compliments	The Prompter
Arabian Nights	Narrative Pieces
Book of Knowledge	Twelve Ceasars
Destruction of Troy	Father's Legacy to his daughters
Irish Rogues	Little Jack
Gulliver	History of the Bible.
Lone Shore	Margery Two Shoes
Funny Companion	Master and Misses delight
Letter Writer	Evening Tales
Catechism of Nature	

December 5, 1809.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N B. Cloth left with mr George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.